

VISIT...

THE SUBGENUS

TEPHROCACTUS

O. darwinii

Fig. 1.

A historical survey with notes on cultivation

by Gilbert Leighton-Boyce
and
James Iliff

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The Succulent Plant Trust

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Fig. 1. *O. floccosa*, verging towards var. *denudata*? >

< Fig. 2. *O. lagopus*

< Fig. 3. *O. cylindrolanata*

Fig. 4. *O. atroviridis* >

Fig. 6. The same plant as in Fig. 5, six years later.

Fig. 5. Another specimen of *O. atroviridis*

Fig. 7. *O. pentlandii*: a specimen of some 100 segments grown in nine years from a plant of six segments. Note the inverted V spine formation and occasional elongated cultivated growth.

Fig. 8. *O. pentlandii*, an imported specimen of a slower-growing form, showing closely compacted growth at the base.

Fig. 9. *O. pentlandii* (left) and *subinermis* (right) compared.

Fig. 10. *O. subinermis*: a specimen of over 100 segments grown with the *O. pentlandii* of Fig. 7 in the same period.

Fig. 11. ? *O. backebergii* (syn. *T. minor*). A slower-growing form; the plant is of the same age as those in Figs. 7 and 10.

Fig. 12. ? *O. boliviana* (*O. grata* sensu K. Sch.
after a drawing by T. Gürke).

Fig. 13. An immature specimen received as
O. boliviana.

Fig. 14. *O. boliviana*: a young specimen upon which the char-
acteristic spine formation is beginning to develop. (W. E.
S. Merrett).

Fig. 15. *O. dactylifera*: an immature specimen lacking spine development. Note, however, the overlapping decurrent tubercles. The plant is of a glaucous green.

Fig. 16. An unidentified plant of the *O. pentlandii* group with strongly tuberculate green segments; till recently thought to be near *O. subinermis* but now showing signs of strong spine development concentrated at the top of the segment.

Fig. 17. A specimen received as *T. fulvicornis*.

Fig. 18. *O. glomerata* (Mr. & Mrs. W. Maddams).

Fig. 19. *O. glomerata*: a form with larger segments. Note, however, the predominantly single spines.

Fig. 20. *O. glomerata* var. *atratoospina*. A recent variety; a six-year-old seedling.

Fig. 21. An example of the plant referred to in the text under *O. andicola* as Backeberg's *T. glomeratus* var. *fulvispinus*.

Fig. 22. *O. andicola*. The distinction from *O. glomerata* (if this is to be maintained) depends mainly upon the more numerous spines distinguishable as principal and subsidiary.

Fig. 23. *O. andicola*.

Fig. 24. *O. andicola*: the same plant as in fig. 23, two years later

Fig. 25. *O. andicola*: a fast-growing strain with a strong tendency to retain juvenile characteristics which has a soft decumbent habit and often fails to develop principal spines.

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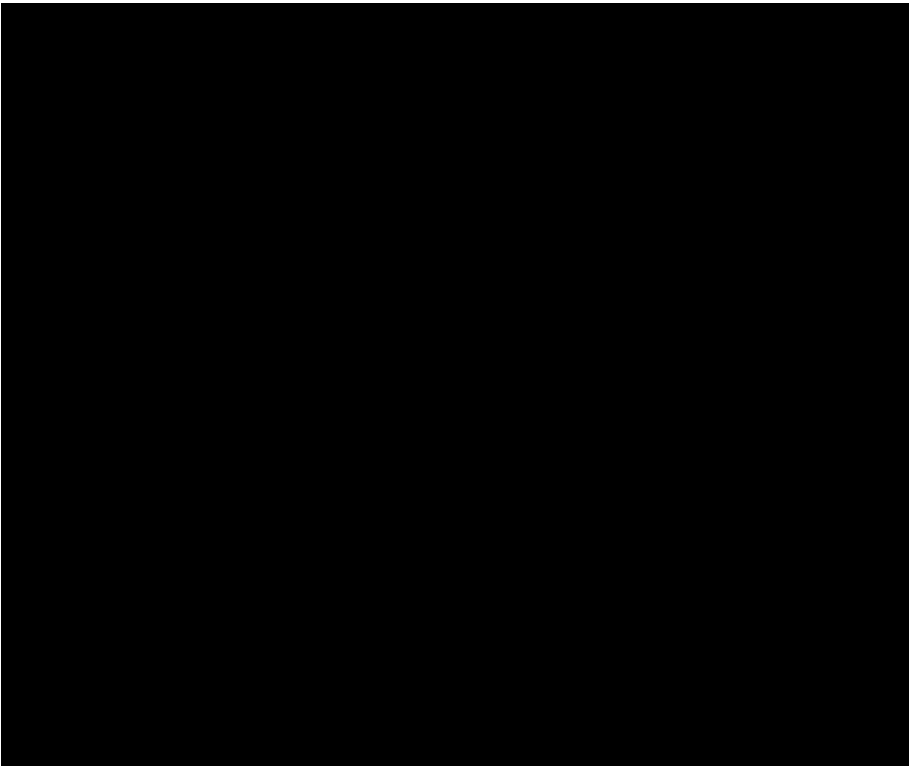


Fig. 26. *O. darwinii*: engraving after the drawing of the type specimen by Henslow in 1836 (by courtesy of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew).

Fig. 27. A specimen received as *O. darwinii*.

Fig. 28. The plant which we consider to be nearest to *O. russellii* of any we have seen in cultivation. This specimen was received as *russellii*.

Fig. 29. A specimen of the same kind as fig. 28 received from a different source as "spec. nov.", with new stem-segment appearing in bud.

Fig. 30. *O. platyacantha* sensu Pfeiff. (G. Ellis).

Fig. 31. *O. platyacantha*; an immature specimen later to develop growth corresponding to that described by Pfeiffer.

Fig. 32. *O. platyacantha* sensu Pfeiff. The same plant as in fig. 31 eight years later, showing a decumbent remnant of older var. *deflexispina*-like growth.

Fig. 33. *O. platyacantha* sensu Pfeiff. The same plant as in figs. 31 and 32, two years later again, with approximately 80 segments.

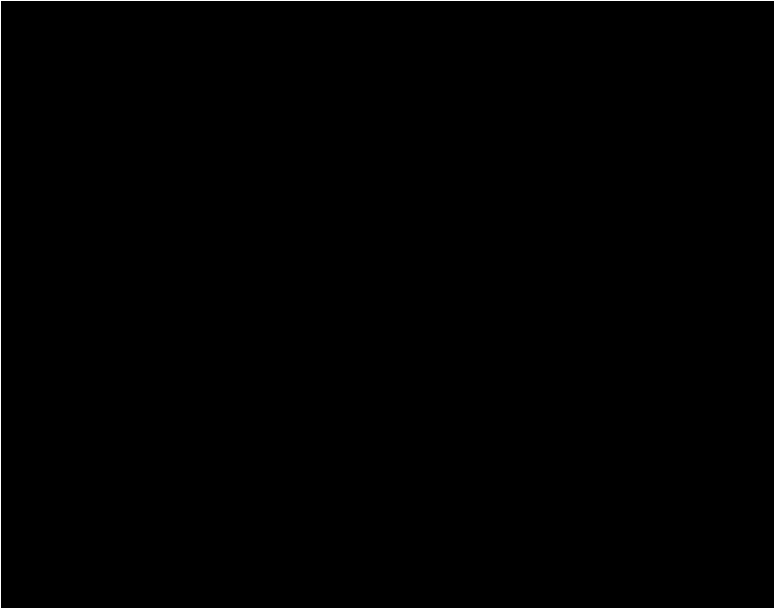


Fig. 34. *O. platyacantha*, after Sanzin (by courtesy of the British Museum (Natural History)).

Fig. 35. *O. platyacantha*: a specimen showing the wavy markings on the spines.

Fig. 36. *O. platyacantha?* sensu K. Sch. (cutting from Ron Ginns).

Fig. 37. *O. platyacantha*: the cobby, round-segmented sort; perhaps Backeberg's var.
neoplatyacanthus?

Fig. 38. A specimen received as *O. hickenii* showing marked resemblance to *O. platyacantha* but with very straight white spines.

Fig. 39. A group of forms of *O. diademata*, the typical form in the centre; note the uneven spination upon this one plant.

Fig. 40. A specimen received as *T. diadematus* var. *oligacanthus* (the label is misspelt) showing two flower buds. The spines are longer, stronger and more erect than those in Spegazzini's original photograph.

Fig. 41. The same specimen as in fig. 40, from above, with one flower open.

Fig. 49. A specimen received as *T. articulatus* var. *syri-
gacanthus*, with *turpinii*-like spines, especially on the
bottom segment.

Fig. 50. *O. diademata* var. *inermis* (*O. strobiliformis*): two specimens from different sources.

Fig. 51. An interform between the two *O. diademata* varieties *calva* and *inermis*?

Fig. 52. *O. aoracantha*. See also Fig. 76.

Fig. 53. *O. paediophila*: the specimen nearest in its spination to Castellanos' illustration that we have found.

Fig. 54. *O. paediophila*: another form with slightly stiffer, less tangled spines.

Fig. 55. *O. paediophila*: a specimen showing the erect habit described by Castellanos.

Fig. 56. *O. paediophila*: another specimen with very long spines.

Fig. 57. *O. paediophila*: close-up of the same top segment as in fig. 56 during the previous season.

Fig. 58. A plant received as *T. hossei*.

Fig. 59. A form for which we know no name, which on the evidence of the segment-colour, tubercles and glochids clearly belongs within the *O. diademata* group.

Fig. 19. *Opuntia Ovata*.

Fig. 60. *O. ovata*, after Sanzin (by courtesy of the British Museum (Natural History)).

Fig. 61. A plant which we consider to be as near as any we have found to typical *O. ovata*.

Fig. 62. Cutting from a plant in the collection of R. Ginns, obtained by him as *O. ovata*, which we consider to belong to this group.

Fig. 63. *O. kuehnrichiana*, which we believe to be within a wide interpretation of *O. sphaerica*.

Fig. 64. Another form of *O. kuehnrichiana*.

Drawing by Celia Palmer.

Fig. 65. A plant obtained by W. E. S. Merrett as *O. kuehnrichiana* var. *applanata*.

Fig. 66. A cultivated form of *O. sphaerica* commonly labelled *O. ovata*.

Fig. 67. A cutting of a plant which we believe to be *O. dimorpha*.

Fig. 68. A plant claimed to be *O. pseudorauppiana*.

Fig. 69. Probably a form of *O. sphaerica*.

Fig. 70. A plant claimed to be *O. retrospinosa*.

Fig. 71. An imported specimen of *O. nigrispina* showing mature spination.

Fig. 72. *O. molinensis*.

Fig. 73. *O. molinensis*: the same plant as in fig. 72, two years later.

Fig. 74. *O. alexanderi* var. *bruchii*.

Fig. 75. A four-year-old tephrocactus seedling which had been sown seven years earlier and had lain dormant for three years.

